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the most careful consideration by the Academy.

GEORGE ELLERY HALE

MOUNT WILSON

SOLAR OBSERVATORY

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE sixty-sixth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in conjunction with a large number of national scientific societies is meeting in Philadelphia, as we go to press, under the presidency of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University. The address of the retiring president, Dr. Edmund B. Wilson, of Columbia University, is printed in the current issue of SCIENCE. We hope to print next week an account of the meeting to be followed by the more important addresses and papers and accounts of the proceedings of the section of the association and of the national societies.

DR. C. S. SHERRINGTON has been elected Fullerian professor of physiology at the Royal Institution for a term of three years, the appointment to date from January 13, 1915.

At the annual meeting and election of the Academy of Natural Sciences, held on December 15, the following were elected: *President*, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon; *vice-presidents*, Edwin G. Conklin, Ph.D., and John Cadwalader; *recording secretary and librarian*, Dr. Edward J. Nolan; *corresponding secretary*, J. Percy Moore, Ph.D.; *treasurer*, George Vaux, Jr.; *curators*, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Henry A. Pilsbry, Dr. Witmer Stone and Dr. Henry Tucker; *councilors*, Charles B. Penrose, Charles Morris, Spencer Trotter and William E. Hughes.

DR. LOUIS SCHAPIRO, of Milwaukee, has accepted an appointment on the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. After traveling through the southern states with other members of the commission, Dr. Schapiro will go to Costa Rica. After initiating work in the eradication of intestinal parasites, he will leave it in charge of local physicians and then probably will take charge of the work in northern Egypt.

R. D. HETZEL, director of extension for the Oregon Agricultural College, has been appointed chairman of the extension section of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations for the coming year.

SIR ERNEST and Lady Rutherford and Miss Eileen Rutherford spent a week in Montreal on their way home from New Zealand. Sir Ernest addressed the Physical and Chemical Societies of McGill University at a joint meeting on December 23, on "The Spectrum of X-rays and γ -rays."

For the purpose of studying the art, history and ethnology of China at close range, an expedition soon will be sent abroad by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, under the direction of C. W. Bishop, who has been curator since last June. His appointment was made with the idea of his leading this expedition. Mr. Bishop will first study Chinese art collections in the ancient cities of Japan, at Nikko, Nara and Kioto, where the temples and palaces contain some of the finest specimens in the world. He will then proceed to China, and his first explorations will cover a year of preliminary work. Special attention will be given to the art and ethnology of the Shans, Lolos and Miotse, which are remnants of the primitive tribes before the Chinese invasion.

DR. SIMON R. KLEIN, formerly professor of histology and embryology in Fordham University School of Medicine, New York City, has been appointed pathologist of the Norwich State Hospital for the Insane.

THE professors of chemistry of The Ohio State University gave a complimentary dinner on December 18 to Mr. John J. Miller, who is retiring from the editorship of *Chemical Abstracts*.

THE natural history department of the British Museum has the following men serving at the front in the war: Captain E. E. Austen (Diptera), with the 28th County of London Regt. (Artists Rifles); private K. G. Blair (Coleoptera), with the 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant N. D. Riley (Lepi-

doptera), with the Army Service Corps; private C. Court Treatt (Birds), with the 28th City of London; private A. K. Totton (sponges, etc.), with the 28th City of London; Lieutenant Campbell-Smith (Mineralogy), with the 28th City of London. There are also many assistants serving; for example, nine from the department of zoology. All were unwounded as recently as December 4. Many of the museum staff who are unable to go into active service have been formed into a detachment of the Red Cross Society.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL, of the department of physics of New York University, has resigned to take the position of president of the American Savings Bank.

E. D. SANDERSON, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the West Virginia agricultural experiment station, of West Virginia University, has resigned, to take effect on September 1. It is stated that he expects to pursue graduate studies.

WALTER HARVEY WEED, mining geologist, has removed his offices and that of the *Copper Handbook*, of which he is editor and owner, to 29 Broadway, New York City.

DR. VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, of the University of Michigan, president of the American Medical Association, was the guest of the St. Louis Medical Society at its meeting on December 12, and addressed the members on "Professional Ideals." Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York, also delivered a short address.

A DISCUSSION on preventive inoculation was opened by Professor G. Sims Woodhead at a meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute at 90, Buckingham Palace Road, on December 15. The chair was taken by Sir Shirley Murphy.

DR. JOSEPH T. ROTHROCK, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, at the annual meeting held on December 14 advocated the use of the forest reserve lands of this state as outing grounds for the training of young men in physical endurance.

PROFESSOR U. S. GRANT, of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., lectured on December 10 before the State Microscopical Society

of Illinois, in Chicago, upon "The preparation of rock and mineral sections and their structure."

SIR FREDERIC EVE, in his Bradshaw lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons of England on December 15, dealt with acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis and the etiology of chronic pancreatitis.

A MEETING of the John Morgan Memorial Committee of the Philadelphia Alumni Society, Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, has been held to consider plans looking toward the erection of a suitable memorial which shall do honor to the man who is called the founder of medicine in the United States.

SAMUEL BENEDICT CHRISTY, professor of mining and metallurgy in the University of California and dean of the college of mining, died in Berkeley, California, on November 30, 1914, at the age of sixty-one years. A graduate of the University of California of 1874, he had been continuously a member of its faculty since that time. He was a pioneer in the development of the cyanide process for the treatment of refractory ores. The engineers whom he has trained hold positions of great importance all over the world. At one time there were more of his graduates in important positions in South Africa than from all the other American universities put together. In 1902 he was given the degree of Sc.D. by Columbia. The Hearst Memorial Mining Building, built by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst some years ago as a mining laboratory for the university at a cost of \$640,000, embodies Professor Christy's ideas as to equipment for mining and metallurgical instruction.

THE death is reported, in his sixty-second year, of Dr. John Nisbet, forestry adviser to the Scottish Board of Agriculture.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation has established laboratory stations for the diagnosis and treatment of hookworm at Panama, La Chorrera and Bocas del Toro. The work

was organized by Dr. L. W. Hackett of the commission, and according to the *Canal Record*, October 28, out of the first thousand men, women and children reporting at the La Chorrera laboratory more than 700 were found to be harboring hookworm. An effort is being made to induce every inhabitant of this village of 4,000 to submit to examination for hookworm, and circulars in simple language have been distributed and house-to-house visits and investigations have been made. Treatment is free, but not compulsory, although the work is carried on at the request and with the cooperation of the Panama government, and pressure may be brought to bear to make the campaign a thorough one. The establishment of laboratories in Panama is in pursuance of the plan of the International Health Commission for a world-wide campaign of health work in countries requesting the cooperation of the commission. Panama was one of the first countries to invite assistance. Great Britain has already solicited cooperation in behalf of her tropical possessions and a French and Dutch colonial service and an oriental service are also under consideration.

"IN 20 years the reindeer industry has made the Eskimos of Alaska civilized and thrifty men," says the United States Bureau of Education in a bulletin just issued. The reindeer industry began in Alaska in 1892 when the Bureau of Education imported from Siberia 171 reindeer. The object of the importation, according to the bulletin, was to furnish a source of supply for food and clothing to the Eskimos in the vicinity of Bering Strait. This importation was continued until 1902, and a total of 1,280 reindeer were brought from Siberia. There are now 47,266 reindeer distributed among 62 herds, and 30,532 of these are owned by the natives. This industry has given to the Alaskan Eskimos not only food and clothing, but a means of transportation superior to dog teams. Instead of being nomadic hunters eking out a precarious existence on the vast untimbered lands of the Arctic coast region "the Eskimos," according to the Bureau's bulletin "Now have assured support and opportunity to acquire

wealth by the sale of meat and skins to the white men." The reindeer industry is carefully guarded. "No native is permitted to sell or otherwise dispose of a female reindeer to any person other than a native of Alaska." This is done, the bulletin states, "lest white men deprive the natives of their reindeer and destroy this great native industry which the Bureau of Education has in the last 20 years built up and fostered." The reindeer service is an integral part of the educational system of the Bureau of Education for northern and western Alaska. The district superintendents of schools are also superintendents of the reindeer service. Promising and ambitious young natives are selected by superintendents as apprentices in the reindeer service, receiving 6, 8 or 10 reindeer at the close of the first, second and third years, respectively, and 10 more at the close of the fourth year. Upon the satisfactory termination of his apprenticeship, the native becomes a herder and assumes entire charge of a herd.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

MR. G. S. YULL, a graduate of Aberdeen University, has made a gift of £4,000 to the university, the interest upon this amount to be applied in furthering the study of chemistry.

MRS. A. HOSMER, of Oakland, has presented to the University of California several thousand molluscan shells, selected from the museum of the late Henry Hemphill, who assembled the most notable museum of Pacific coast molluscan shells ever collected.

DR. GEORGE HERBERT EVANS, of San Francisco, has been appointed assistant clinical professor of medicine in the University of California Medical School.

MR. T. V. BARKER, fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed university lecturer in chemical crystallography, and Mr. A. G. Gibson, Christ Church, university lecturer in morbid anatomy.

THE chair of medicine and clinical medicine in the University of Edinburgh has become vacant through the retirement of Professor John Wyllie.